

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 6262

BILL NUMBER: SB 182

NOTE PREPARED: Dec 12, 2012

BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: State Educational Institutions; Credit Transfers.

FIRST AUTHOR: Sen. Banks

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FIRST SPONSOR:

FUNDS AFFECTED: X **GENERAL**
DEDICATED
FEDERAL

IMPACT: State

Summary of Legislation: *Common Numbering System:* This bill requires the Commission for Higher Education, in collaboration with the state educational institutions, to develop, implement, and maintain a common course numbering system for general education curriculum courses. It specifies that general education curriculum courses must include communication, quantitative reasoning, social and behavioral sciences, arts and humanities, and natural sciences.

Associate Degree: The bill requires a state educational institution to give priority in admissions to a resident individual who holds an associate degree over an out-of-state applicant. It requires a state educational institution to accept an associate degree from another state educational institution as credit toward a related bachelor's degree.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Explanation of State Expenditures: *Common Numbering System:* The Commission for Higher Education currently has the Core Transfer Library that lists courses that can be transferred between state educational institutions. The library currently has about 85 different courses. It lists courses offered at each state education institution with notes describing the acceptance of the course. The numbering system is different for each educational institution, so there could be some cost associated with matching their courses to the common numbering system. The cost would probably be minor. (As an example, Introduction to Political Science at Indiana University is POLY-Y101 but the course is Introduction to Study Political Science at Purdue, POL 20000).

There should be no fiscal impact associated with specifying the general education curriculum courses that are included in the communication, quantitative reasoning, social and behavioral sciences, arts and humanities, and natural sciences areas.

Associate Degree: The bill could increase state expenditures in the higher education formula if the number of resident Indiana students increases and the number of out-of-state students decreases. The formula only includes students who are residents of Indiana.

State expenses could also decrease if students graduated sooner because a state educational institution is required to accept an associate degree from another state educational institution as credit towards an institution's related bachelor degree. The possible saving is unknown.

Explanation of State Revenues: *Common Numbering System:* State educational institutions could have a reduction in student fee revenue if transfer students did not have to take as many classes. The reduction in revenue is unknown.

Associate Degree: The bill could decrease tuition revenue to state educational institutions. Nonresident tuition and fees are about \$4,200 to \$10,000 more than tuition and fees for resident students. Some of the loss in revenue may be offset by increased state funding in the higher education funding formula.

Explanation of Local Expenditures:

Explanation of Local Revenues:

State Agencies Affected: State educational institutions.

Local Agencies Affected:

Information Sources: Indiana Core Transfer Library, <http://www.transferin.net/CTL.aspx> .

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